



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Thirty-fourth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Friday, 9 June 1967,  
at 3.15 p.m.

NEW YORK

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*President:* Miss Angie E. BROOKS (Liberia).

**Present:**

The representatives of the following States: Australia, China, France, Liberia, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America,

*In the absence of the President, Mrs. Anderson (United States of America), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

## AGENDA ITEMS 4, 5 AND 6

Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1966:

(c) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (*continued*) (T/1661, T/L.1121)

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QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY AND REPLIES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AND THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY AND OF THE ADVISERS TO THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE (*continued*)

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Norwood, special representative of the Administering Authority*

*for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, took a place at the Council table.*

1. Mr. LIN (China), noting that the Congress of Micronesia had recently passed a law authorizing any district legislature to adopt trial by jury in criminal and civil cases, asked what steps had led up to that major change, in how many districts the law had actually been implemented, how successful the experiment had proved, whether verdicts had previously been affected by traditional values and customs and personal prejudices, why the number of jurymen had been set at six and not twelve, and whether it was regarded as the duty of every qualified citizen to do jury service.

2. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) replied that so far only the Mariana Islands District Legislature had adopted the jury system. The number of jurymen had been set at six and not twelve in accordance with a recommendation of the 1965 Judicial Conference. No trials by jury had as yet been held. The introduction of trial by jury was a part of the Administering Authority's endeavour to introduce democratic procedures of government and justice in the Territory. The jury system was new to the cultural traditions and customs of the Territory, but he felt that in time it would gain more acceptance.

3. Mr. LIN (China), recalling that section 21 of the Trust Territory Code provided that the recognized customary law of the Territory should have the force of law if it did not conflict with the body of laws enumerated under section 20 of the Code, pointed out that it was necessary in that connexion to distinguish between good customary law and bad. He asked whether that had been one of the considerations which had led to the introduction of the jury system in the Territory.

4. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) replied that that had perhaps been one of the important considerations leading to the decision to introduce the jury system. In all districts of the Territory there were many deep-rooted traditions and customs relating, for example, to property rights, inheritance and the transfer of property, and, under the Trust Territory Code, the Administering Authority had to respect that body of traditions and customs in so far as it was consistent with a transitional period of modern development.

5. Mr. LIN (China) noted that page 38 of the annual report of the Administering Authority<sup>1/</sup> contained a catalogue of the rights of accused persons. Two points

<sup>1/</sup> United States of America, 19th Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966, Department of State Publication 8205 (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967). Transmitted to the members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1661).

relating to the pre-trial period were not mentioned, and he would like to know whether the police could arrest suspects without a warrant and whether they warned suspects that anything they said might be used in evidence against them and informed them that they had the right to remain silent.

6. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) replied that the police did have the right to arrest suspects without a warrant under certain circumstances and were instructed to give them the warning and the information to which the Chinese representative had referred. Whether or not the warning was actually given depended on the circumstances and on the extent to which particular officers had been trained to apply that principle. The rights of arrested persons had been the main theme of the annual Judicial Conference a few years ago, and it had been stressed on that occasion that defendants in criminal cases must be assured of their constitutional rights and that there must be no forced statements or self-incrimination.

7. Mr. LIN (China) noted that the special representative had said at the 1305th meeting of the Council that there was evidence that the Administering Authority's approach to education and the present system of instruction in the Territory were not producing the results which the people deserved and the Administering Authority had hoped for and that the Stanford Research Institute was to make an overall evaluation of the educational system. The United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1967, had also said in its report (T/1658 and Add.1) that the educational system did not provide an entirely satisfactory preparation for life in Micronesia and had suggested that UNESCO assistance might be requested. He himself wished to stress the necessity of consulting Micronesian leaders, and even young students, on that question. The purpose of education was to meet the rising expectations of the people, and their wishes must be the primary consideration.

8. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that all new approaches, from whatever source, should be considered and the views of Micronesian college graduates unquestionably should be sought. Those graduates sometimes had great difficulty in adjusting to life in the Territory, and it had been suggested that the educational system had too pronounced an academic bias. Most teachers in the Territory lacked college degrees; there was only one indigenous lawyer with a degree and a few professional persons, such as architects and engineers, but no indigenous doctors or dentists with full academic qualifications. If the people of the Territory could be said to have reached an adequate level of education, it was in spite of the system and not because of it. The Stanford team would interview Micronesian teachers and Congress members, all of whom had a deep interest in the problem of education.

9. His earlier remarks might have suggested that the Administering Authority was too prone to act on the Administrator's views without consulting the people's opinion. That was not the case; there was an increasing dialogue between the Administration and the people of the Territory, who were very ready to participate in teachers' and educational conferences.

The Administration was aware that it must not be afraid of innovations and departures from established patterns. For example, educational television programmes were contemplated, and it was hoped to improve the radio network and use it for educational purposes. Attention must also be paid to curriculum development. At present, schools in the Territory used textbooks which were primarily designed for United States schools.

10. Mr. LIN (China) said that teaching English in the Territory as the official language was sound policy, but he wondered whether the Micronesian people would ever feel sufficiently at home in a language which was not their mother tongue to use it freely for the expression of basic emotions and creative concepts. He asked whether any United States linguist or administrator in the Territory had considered the creation of a Micronesian "Esperanto" based on the nine languages of the Malayo-Polynesian family in popular use in the Territory.

11. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the emphasis placed on teaching English as a second language was designed to establish a common language throughout Micronesia to strengthen the political and economic cohesiveness of the Territory and enable the people to communicate with the world around them. During the period of their occupation, the Japanese had been very successful in establishing Japanese as a second language throughout the Territory and now, under a United States administration, English was a realistic choice as a lingua franca. While it was not intended to discourage the use of local languages and dialects, education must be geared to vocational and economic needs and the changing conditions of modernization; a Micronesian "Esperanto" would not serve that purpose, although it was a provocative suggestion for anthropologists and linguists. The Department of Education was giving attention to the language problem. In some districts, for example, people were so prone to thinking in the present tense that they had great difficulty in mastering the English tense system. Use was being made of taped syllabi to teach English in the Territory and elsewhere in the Pacific.

12. Mr. LIN (China) asked how the matrilineal organization of Micronesian society mentioned in the annual report was being affected by modern development.

13. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that matrilineal influence was still very strong in many districts and that the traditional emphasis on matrilineal property ownership and political influence was very deep rooted and would probably remain for years to come. There was, however, a growing tendency among the new generation to adopt the father's name instead of the mother's. He had seen, from his own experience in Palau, that although it was the chiefs with whom Administrators conferred on occasion, it was very often the women to whom the chiefs turned for a decision.

14. Mr. LIN (China), noting the special representative's earlier mention of the intricacy of social stratification in the Territory and the ambition for social status, said that the introduction of the principle of

equality was bound to change that structure. He asked how those who had previously held privileged positions had been affected by such changes.

15. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the caste system was still a very pronounced influence in the Territory. Hereditary titles still ranked high, even with the younger generation, who often sought the advice of the hereditary chiefs as to how they should vote in elections. However, with more experience of democratic procedures, a balance would probably be achieved by the young people. The values of the traditional system should not be discounted. In general, the hereditary chiefs whom he had met had had a strong sense of responsibility towards the people of their districts and had reflected a high level of statesmanship. One high chief was a member of the Congress of Micronesia. He hoped that those values of respect, dignity and responsibility would be retained.

16. Mr. LIN (China) quoted the statement on page 33 of the annual report that "the traditional cultural patterns of most areas of the Territory placed a premium on modesty, and until fairly recently, to seek actively support for public office would have been a violation of such patterns". It would be unfortunate if that modesty became a liability in election campaigning.

17. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the system in Micronesia was, in that respect, the reverse of the situation in the United States. The campaigns of successful candidates for the Congress of Micronesia were usually conducted very quietly, in an almost apologetic tone. Self-advertisement led to electoral defeat.

18. Mr. LIN (China) asked whether the great changes in the Territory, involving the departure of many of the old customs and the introduction of new values, had caused psychological disturbance and distress in more sensitive members of the population. He asked what were the most common kinds of mental illness in the Territory and whether they were amenable to Western methods of psychological treatment.

19. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) replied that the Administration did not have a well-rounded mental health programme and that the medical staff did not include any psychiatrists. The mental illness encountered was usually of a violent type requiring restraint. Patients were placed in custody, and the results were often not very satisfactory. While the Administration recognized the mental health problem—a mental health survey had in fact been made two years ago—there were so many other health needs in the Territory that it was felt that first priority should be given to physical health programmes. The incidence of mental illness in the Territory was lower than in most other places, because the environment and psychology of the people were not of a nature to produce tensions. However, the young people were very much affected by and addicted to Western influences, and, unless that trend was controlled and channelled by adequate youth programmes, imbalances and undesirable pressures might arise.

20. Mr. LIN (China) said that he was encouraged by the special representative's replies. It seemed clear

that the Administration's policy was to help the people of the Pacific Islands to adopt valuable features of other cultures in order to equip the members for the modern world.

21. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) said he understood that the Congress of Micronesia had decided to set up a commission to ascertain the wishes of the people regarding their future status. He hoped that a large proportion of the members of that commission would be elected Micronesians. He wondered whether the Council could be given more information on the procedures which would be followed by the commission.

22. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the Congress of Micronesia had felt that the commission could be made up of representatives of the two Houses of the United States Congress and of the two Houses of the Congress of Micronesia, with possibly some additional members from outside those bodies, and that it should visit each district, somewhat in the manner of a United Nations visiting mission, to canvass opinions. The details of the proposal were still under consideration.

23. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) said he felt that such a commission would constitute an important step towards self-determination and hoped it would be appointed soon if it was to report by the end of 1968.

24. His delegation had always been interested in the role of the Congress of Micronesia in the preparation of the budget. He understood that there was a difficulty of timing, because the budget proposals had to be ready to go to the United States Congress by the time the Congress of Micronesia met each year, and that the latter body therefore did not have an opportunity to consider them fully. He understood that there was a provision allowing for the calling of a special session of the Congress and that funds had been set aside for such a special session in 1967 or 1968. A special session in March or April 1968 would enable the Congress of Micronesia to consider the budget proposals. He wondered whether there were any plans for holding such a special session.

25. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the procedure suggested by the New Zealand representative might indeed be useful. It should be noted, however, that although the regular session of the Congress lasted thirty days there were interim committees which functioned outside that period, and a number of members had also attended the session of the Hawaii State Legislature to observe its proceedings. Thus, taking into account also the time required for election campaigns, members were often occupied by congressional duties for nearly half of the year. That presented a problem, since about 85 per cent of the members were also employees of the Administration.

26. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) said that the report of Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., which had been circulated to members, seemed to him to be very sound, particularly in its appreciation of the political implications of the economic choices now lying before the Micronesians. Like the Administration, his delegation would have reservations on certain aspects of that report, such as the suggestions for the

importation of foreign labour, and it felt that experience elsewhere showed that excessive dependence on the tourist industry had its pitfalls. He asked whether the members of the Congress of Micronesia had received copies of the report.

27. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that they had received copies as soon as the report had been published. Summaries of the report were now being circulated as well in order to bring its basic recommendations to the attention of district legislatures and other interested people.

28. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) asked whether the report would be taken up at the next session of the Congress.

29. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said he felt certain that it would be discussed at the coming session. The Interim Committee of the House of Representatives had devoted a series of meetings to it, and the leader of the Nathan team had participated in those meetings and answered questions; he was also to attend the forthcoming session of the Congress for the same purpose.

30. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) asked whether the Congress of Micronesia would have to approve the development plan before it was implemented.

31. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the basic recommendations would require the approval of the Congress. One major question was the suggestion for encouraging outside investors on condition that they provided employment opportunities for Micronesians, training and so forth. The Congress seemed sympathetic to that idea. In the past, there had been a tendency to oppose bringing in people from outside, but the Nathan report had shown that the resources and skills needed for a successful development programme were not available in Micronesia.

32. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) said that the report was highly technical in nature and asked whether the legislators had access to economic advisers.

33. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said he doubted that there were many members of the Congress who would have difficulty in understanding the major recommendations. There were also a number of members with sufficient competence to explain the technical aspects. The Administration would naturally be ready to make available any of its staff to provide assistance if the Congress desired it.

34. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) said that it was sometimes suggested that the main problem of economic development in islands such as the Pacific Islands was simply to induce small holders to grow two coconut trees where only one old or diseased tree now stood. There was some truth in that oversimplified point of view, and he had been somewhat concerned to hear of the decline in copra production. An important role could be played by a comprehensive agricultural extension service. He wondered if it would be possible to have some statistics regarding the existing extension service programme.

35. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said it was recognized that the stage had been reached where stress should be laid on increasing production and on

demonstration farming rather than on experimentation. With the help of additional Peace Corps volunteers who would be arriving in the autumn, the extension service would be strengthened, particularly as far as copra production was concerned. It had been agreed that an attempt should be made to extend the copra extension service to the more remote islands. Improved shipping services would be required, however, since the major difficulty for producers was the problem of getting their products to market.

36. He would endeavour to obtain statistics on the extension service for the New Zealand representative.

37. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) noted that, in his opening statement at the 1305th meeting, the special representative had referred to efforts to control the rhinoceros beetle in Palau. He wondered whether there was any co-ordination with the extensive research programme being mounted by the South Pacific Commission and the Special Fund in Western Samoa.

38. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that there was constant contact with those programmes and that Micronesians had attended a number of conferences and seminars sponsored by the South Pacific Commission and other bodies. The Administration intended to keep up to date with technological developments in that regard and ensure that it was alerted to outbreaks of diseases in neighbouring areas which might affect the Trust Territory.

39. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) said that the size of the loans granted by the Economic Development Loan Fund appeared to be rather large and presumably went to groups such as co-operatives rather than to individuals. He wondered whether there was an agency for making loans available to small businesses.

40. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the Economic Development Loan Fund was designed primarily to help small individual businesses or corporations. It had been decided to liberalize the Fund's loan policies further. Applicants were encouraged first to try to obtain loans from banks, and if they could not do so they were either granted direct loans or bank loans were guaranteed. The rapid growth in credit unions and co-operatives had also been helpful to small businesses, and some of the Peace Corps volunteers had provided useful assistance as advisers for such businesses.

41. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) said that his delegation welcomed the involvement of the Peace Corps in the Trust Territory, believing that the programme was ideally suited to assistance to an under-developed economy. He was impressed by the number of Peace Corps volunteers expected to be serving in the Territory by the end of the year. He noted, however, that a large number of the Peace Corps workers were to be working in the health field. Improved medical programmes had obvious social advantages and had implications also for economic development, but there was a danger that if too much was spent on health programmes excessively high recurring costs would become involved. That would lead to an economy which was permanently dependent on outside help. He wondered if the special representative could give information on the functions of the Peace Corps volunteers working in the health field.

42. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the most useful role played by Peace Corps workers attached to the health programmes was as health aides working on the more remote islands alongside the Micronesian health aides. A basic question was whether the health programme in those islands should be institution-oriented or extension-oriented. There was a feeling that more health dispensaries were needed on the scattered islands rather than large central hospitals. A large hospital was useful, however, not just as a facility for the treatment of serious illnesses but also for training purposes. There was a serious shortage of M.D.'s in the Territory. However, there was a Peace Corps doctor working in each of the districts; he was intended primarily to serve the needs of the volunteers, but he could also supplement the Administration personnel responsible for meeting the needs of the Micronesians.

43. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) said that he could not find, either in the annual report or in the oral statements by the special representative, any indication of measures to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). When did the Administering Authority intend to permit the people of the Pacific Islands to exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with that resolution?

44. Mr. McHENRY (United States of America) said that the whole process of political and economic development described in the annual report and in oral statements to the Council was designed to enable the people of Micronesia to exercise their right to self-determination without constraint and without undue delay, but within the context of the obligations which the United States had assumed under the Trusteeship Agreement. The date on which the people of Micronesia were to exercise their right of self-determination would be decided in consultation with the people themselves.

45. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) asked what steps the United States authorities were taking to awaken in the people of the Pacific Islands an awareness of the various options open to them. He pointed out that in operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1514 (XV) the General Assembly had specifically stated that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

46. Mr. McHENRY (United States of America) said he wished to repeat that all the activities of the Administering Authority in the Trust Territory were designed to enable the people to exercise their right of self-determination. The Congress of Micronesia had expressed its awareness of the need to devote more attention to the question of eventual self-determination, and the people of Micronesia were kept fully informed of the proceedings of the Trusteeship Council itself and of the wishes of the international community.

47. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) asked why no indigenous citizen of the Pacific Islands had been appointed to a senior position in the Administration.

48. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) conceded that there were some grounds for criticism in the fact that only one district was as yet administered

by a Micronesian District Administrator. However, many responsible posts immediately below the District Administrator level were already occupied by Micronesians, and he hoped that by 1968 he would be able to give the Council substantial evidence of further progress in that regard. In recent years, the Administering Authority had been training Micronesians for administrative work, and perhaps the training process had been continued too long. Furthermore, the Administering Authority had not given adequate support—in the form of supervision and constructive criticism—to Micronesians already holding administrative posts. It now intended to remedy that shortcoming.

49. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) was glad to learn that the Administering Authority intended to facilitate the access of Micronesians to senior administrative posts.

50. Apart from copra, the Territory's main export appeared to be seafood. At the moment, the Van Camp Sea Food Company enjoyed a monopoly of the fishing industry. Was the Administering Authority encouraging the formation of local fishermen's co-operatives?

51. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the Van Camp Sea Food Company did not in fact enjoy a monopoly of the fishing industry in the Islands. It was at present the only seafood company operating there, but other companies were welcome to enter the market if they wished. At present, canned seafood entering the United States was subject to an import duty. Accordingly, the Van Camp Sea Food Company operated a number of fish-freezing plants in the Territory, from which fish was sent for canning in the United States and Puerto Rico. A lowering of the United States import duty might have a stimulating effect on the fishery and other industries in the Islands.

52. Fishermen's co-operatives were operating in Truk and Palau, but, in general, it could be said that young men in the Territory were not interested in commercial fishing operations. They were content to engage in off-shore fishing but were reluctant to go to sea for two or three days at a time on deep-sea fishing expeditions.

53. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) noted that the special representative had stated in an earlier reply that the Administration had acquired a large proportion of the land in the Territory. He wished to know exactly how that land had been acquired.

54. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that much of the land now owned by the Administration had been Japanese Government land and had been acquired as a result of military action during the Second World War. The land taken over by the Japanese Government had, of course, originally belonged to Micronesians, and the latter hoped that it would in due course be returned to them. The Administering Authority, for its part, also hoped that it would eventually be able to return the land which had been seized by the Japanese military authorities.

55. In addition to the land taken over at the end of the Second World War, the Administering Authority had acquired land by exchange or direct purchase. More than half the land in Micronesia was now Government-owned. Much of it was used, or com-

mitted, for public services such as roads, hospitals, airfields and schools. However, some was available for other uses. The experimental homesteading programme had proved unsuccessful, and the Administering Authority was now developing a programme for the production of crops which could be exported. Large-scale agricultural production would, it thought, be much more profitable than market gardening.

56. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) asked the special representative to state specifically whether the Administering Authority was still retaining land which had been confiscated from Micronesians by the Japanese Government.

57. Mr. McHENRY (United States of America) said that, as was clear from paragraphs 170 to 173 of the report of the 1967 Visiting Mission (T/1658 and Add.1), the question of land ownership and land tenure in the Pacific Islands was complicated enough even in peacetime and had been further complicated by the circumstances of the Second World War. During the war, a great deal of land had been taken over by the Japanese Government and was being retained by the present Administration for road-building, airfields, etc. The remainder was being returned to Micronesian owners as the homesteading system was developed.

58. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that the pattern of land ownership in the Territory was quite different from that prevailing in, for example, the United States or other countries members of the Council. Much of the land had never belonged to private individuals at all, but to clans.

59. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) asked whether it was true that persons of foreign nationality were not required to pay income tax in the Territory even if they were employed there.

60. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that no income tax was payable in the Territory at all. United States citizens and other persons of foreign nationality were, like the Micronesians, obliged to pay excise tax on certain commodities such as cigarettes and liquor. The system was not perhaps entirely equitable, and the Administering Authority was considering the introduction of income tax to ensure that each person's contribution to the welfare of the community was proportionate to the income that he earned.

61. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) said that it was clear from the report of the Visiting Mission that there had been no real improvement in health services since the preparation of the WHO report<sup>2/</sup>. Was the Administering Authority taking any steps to build larger medical institutions?

62. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) conceded that there had been some shortcomings in the implementation of the health programme. For some time, the Administering Authority had been unable to find a suitable candidate for the post of Director of Public

Health, but the post had now been filled and the health programme would henceforth be receiving the necessary direction and supervision. There were plans to build a number of large hospitals, including one on Truk at a cost of \$5 million. The Administration also recognized the need to provide more dispensaries and other medical facilities in outlying districts, and some progress had been made in that regard during the past year. Peace Corps volunteers in the Territory were to undertake an investigation of factors affecting health, such as water sources and sanitation, and their findings would in all probability be submitted to the Public Health School in Hawaii for expert appraisal.

63. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) asked why some of the war claims against the United States itself had not yet been settled.

64. Mr. McHENRY (United States of America) said that the United States Government had for some time believed that it had settled all legitimate claims brought against it. Recently, however, a number of Micronesians had claimed that they had not yet been compensated for damage caused by the United States forces after the islands had been secured. There might, he thought, be some confusion in the minds of the persons concerned between damage caused by United States forces after the islands were secured and compensation claimed against the Japanese prior to the securing of the islands. However, if it was established that the damage had actually been caused by United States forces after the islands were secured, the United States Government would pay full compensation to legitimate claimants.

65. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) said that there had also been serious delay in providing compensation for damage caused by the Japanese. At the previous session, the Administering Authority had been invited to request the Secretary-General to use his good offices with the Japanese Government to obtain compensation for Micronesians whose property had been damaged during the war. Why had the Administering Authority not yet made any approach to the Secretary-General?

66. Mr. McHENRY (United States of America) said that, since a great deal of progress had recently been made in the negotiations on compensation for the Micronesian claimants, his Government thought that it would be inappropriate at the present stage to resort to other procedures for obtaining compensation. There were grounds for believing that the negotiations would be successfully concluded in the near future.

#### Records of the Council's proceedings (continued)\*

67. Mr. RIFAI (Secretary of the Council), replying to a question raised at the 1304th meeting, said that the cost of recruiting a full team of verbatim reporters who would be able to prepare verbatim records of all the Council's meetings, regardless of whether the Security Council was meeting at the same time, would be \$36,273 for the four-week session.

68. Mr. McDOWELL (New Zealand) observed that it was necessary both for individual members and for the drafting committees to have verbatim records

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document T/1647.

\* Resumed from the 1300th meeting.

available. If it were not possible at that stage to have verbatim records, would it be possible to arrange for summary records of each of the Council's meetings to be circulated twenty-four hours after the meeting had risen?

69. Mr. RIFAI (Secretary of the Council) said that he would inquire of the department concerned whether such an arrangement would be possible.

*The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.*